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The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Fair except showers tonight or Tuesday in north-west portion; cooler in north portion.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 190.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

Death Calls Great Steel Magnate Railroad Control Plan Is Roundly Denounced Teeth Being Pulled From Prohibition Law

ANDREW CARNEGIE DIES AT SUMMER HOME IN LENOX

Aged Steel King Succumbs to Bronchial Pneumonia at 7 o'Clock This Morning at "Shadow Brook"—Remarkable Career of Scotch Philanthropist Ends Suddenly—Daughter Unable to Reach Bedside Before Death Came.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 11.—Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, died at his Lenox summer home, "Shadow Brook," at 7:10 this morning after an illness of less than three days with bronchial pneumonia. So sudden was his death that his daughter, Mrs. Boswell Miller, was unable to get to her father's bedside before he died. His wife and private secretary were with him at the end.

Mr. Carnegie had spent part of the summer at Lenox, coming early in May and up to a few weeks ago enjoyed himself in fishing trips on Lake Mahkema, which borders his big "Shadow Brook" estate and in riding about his grounds.

He was taken ill Friday and grew steadily worse. His advanced age and lessened powers of resistance hastened the end.

Mr. Carnegie came to Lenox to make his home in May, 1917 and has spent the last three summers here. He intended to spend his declining days at his country home here and when he bought it an announcement was made that Mr. Carnegie would spend all of the spring and summer months there. He came up from New York late in May this year.

Mr. Carnegie leaves his widow, who was Miss Louise Whitfield of New York, and his daughter, Margaret, who was married last April to Esmond Roswell Miller of New York.

Andrew Carnegie began a race against time when, in 1901, at the age of sixty-five, he resolved to give away his enormous fortune. He held it "disgraceful" for a man to keep on gathering idle millions. In the comparatively few years which the actuary could allow him, he would disburse his wealth of practically all he had. No man had ever launched a philanthropic campaign of such dimensions.

His was then a fortune of just about a quarter billion dollars, the largest ever acquired by a foreign-born American, second only to the John D. Rockefeller wealth as the largest individual accumulation in the United States, and, built as it was, of five per cent steel bonds, it would, without so much as turning over one's hand, have approached half a billion by the time Carnegie could call himself an octogenarian on November 25, 1915.

To give this stupendous sum away, in about half the time he had taken to gather it, was a purpose Carnegie had fairly well fulfilled when death overtook him today. He had distributed about \$300,000,000. It was giving money away at the rate of over \$20,000,000 a year, or more than \$50,000 a day.

He declared, when he gave up gathering wealth and announced an era of distribution, that he expected to find it more difficult to give his millions away than it had been to acquire them. "How would you give \$300,000,000 away?" became such a popular query that an English advertiser who employed it, received no less than 45,000 suggestions as to how Carnegie could rid himself of his wealth. Twelve thousand persons solved the problem in part by asking for some of the money for themselves.

The answers which Carnegie himself gave and backed up with his millions have made him the most original if not the greatest of philanthropists. Before he sailed for Scotland in 1901 he left letters announcing gifts of \$2,000,000. His first big gift was the setting aside of \$4,000,000 to supply pensions and relief for the injured and aged employees of his steel plants—"an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success." He added an extra million for the support of libraries for the workers, and took up his library hobby in a whole-sale way by giving \$5,200,000 to New York City for the erection of sixty-five branch libraries in the metropolis.

"Look after the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Father a Weaver.

Andrew was 12 when his father, a master weaver, was brought almost to destitution. The steam looms drove him out of business. The family numbered four, including "Andy" and his younger brother William. The parents decided to emigrate to America, whence some relatives had preceded them with success. They settled at Allegheny City, Pa., across the river from Pittsburgh, in 1848. The father and Andrew found work in a cotton factory, the son as bobbin boy. It was his first work. The salary was \$1.20 a week. He was soon promoted, at a slight advance, to engineer's assistant. He stoked the boilers and ran the engine in the factory cellar.

In those dingy quarters, where he worked twelve hours a day, came the inspiration that later led to his library benefactions, he said. A Colonel Anderson, possessed of some 400 books, announced he would open his library every week-end and allow boys to borrow any books they pleased. Carnegie was one of the most eager readers.

Only he who has longed as I did for Saturdays to come," he has said, "can understand what Colonel Anderson did for me and other boys of Allegheny. It is any wonder that I resolved, if ever surplus wealth came to me, I would use it imitating my benefactor."

Becomes an Operator.

At 14 Carnegie emerged from the engine cellar and became a telegraph messenger. J. Douglas Reid, a Dunfermline man, who had come to America early, was head of the office and made Andrew his protégé. Telegraphy was then almost a new thing. Nobody ventured to read the dots and dashes by sound. They were all impressed on tape. Carnegie is said to have been the third operator in the United States to accomplish the feat of reading messages by sound alone. He practiced mornings before the regular operators came around.

"One day a death message signal came," he has related, "before the operators arrived." "In those days death messages were the most important messages we handled. I ventured to take this one."

He did it correctly and delivered the telegram before the regular force was on duty at all. It won him promotion to the key and sounder. When the Pennsylvania railroad put up a telegraph wire of its own he became clerk under Divisional Superintendent Thomas A. Scott. His salary jumped to \$35 a month. "Mr. Scott," he observed, "was then receiving \$125 a month, and I used to wonder what on earth he could do with so much money."

Andrew was 16 when his father died, and he became at once the breadwinner for the family and a true capitalist. He had been told by his trusted employer that ten shares of Adams Express stock could be had for \$500, and it was a good investment. At a family council that night, Carnegie's mother decided she would mortgage her little home for \$500. The stock was bought, and it brought monthly dividends of one per cent.

First Ten-Dollar Dividend.

"I can see that first check of ten dollars divided money now," he said when he became a retired ironmaster with millions. "I found some new to all of us, for none of us had ever received anything but from toil."

The next step toward independence and fortune came when T. T. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car, approached him with a model of the invention. "He had not spoken to me a minute," Carnegie has since recalled, "before, like a flash, the whole range of its value burst upon me. 'Yes,' I said, 'that is something which this continent must have.'"

He consulted Scott, and the three invested for the manufacture of the cars. Carnegie, then earning \$50 a month, had to borrow \$200 as his first installment of capital, but later when he sold out his interest to the Pullman company he had realized \$10,000 for the venture.

Carnegie was 26 when the Civil war broke out and he saw his old employer and friend, Scott, elevated to the post of assistant secretary of war. Carnegie in turn won an appointment as director of government railways and telegraphs. To the Carnegie he saw at several battles may be traced his lifelong belief in the folly of warfare—"a blot upon civilization."

Invests in Oil.

Unwittingly following the lead of a man who was later to eclipse him in fortune building, Carnegie, at 20 years of age, invested in oil. As one of a syndicate he bought up a vast tract of oil land. In a year, to the surprise of all the investors, it paid the astonishing return of \$1,000,000 in cash dividends upon a capital of \$40,000.

But iron was the magnet then attracting Carnegie. The railroads were experimenting with cast iron bridges. Carnegie forswore the demand for a factory that could turn out the iron parts, and he formed a Keystone Bridge Works. They built, as their first great piece, a bridge over the Ohio river, with a span of 300 feet. Demand for similar structures became general, and the Keystone works got the big orders and profits.

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There is something radically wrong with the small boy who likes to have his hair cut.

CHANGES IN THE DRY LAW

Congress Advances Prohibition Enforcement
Another Step.

DRASTIC RULES CUT

Liberal Amendment to House Bill Permits Home Wines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Prohibition enforcement legislation advanced another step in congress today when the senate judiciary committee began consideration of the bill passed by the house last June as amended and liberalized by the judiciary sub-committee.

The sub-committee eliminated several drastic house regulations and modified others. In its work, the sub-committee comprising Senators Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, chairman; Fall, of New Mexico, and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans, and Overman of North Carolina, Walsh, of Montana, and King of Utah, Democrats, first revised the senate enforcement bill and then incorporated their amendments in the house bill.

The senate sub-committee left unchanged the house definition of intoxicating beverages as those containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol.

As revised, the bill will not interfere with storage and personal use of intoxicating liquors in homes.

Liberal Amendment to Bill.

Probably the most liberal amendment to the house bill is a provision exempting from penalty any person "manufacturing non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his house." This would permit manufacture of light wines and cider for personal consumption and for medicinal, except by implication in connection with the definition of intoxicants, does not define "non-intoxicating" beverages.

Denatured Alcohol

Denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations, patent medicines, toilet and medicinal preparations, flavoring extracts, syrups, vinegar and fruit juices. The sub-committee, however, struck out the house clause that such articles should be "non-potable" prescribing merely that they shall be "unfit for beverage purposes."

A house clause requiring alcoholic content of toilet, medicinal and anti-septic articles to be labelled was stricken out.

Retaining the house provision prohibiting manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation or prescription of intoxicants without a permit from the internal revenue commissioner, the revised bill contains a provision that such acts shall be expressly authorized upon receipt of permit. The house limit of ten days on permits to purchase intoxicants, also is extended in the revised bill to ninety days. Pharmacists only may sell at retail and licensed physicians only may prescribe liquor. The house requirement for physical examination by physicians of applicants for liquor prescriptions, however, was eliminated.

The house provision limiting physicians dispensing to one pint of liquor in ten days for the same person is retained but modified to provide that such limitation shall apply only to prescriptions "to be taken internally."

Wine for Sacrament

More rigorous provisions guarding transactions in wines for sacramental purposes were retained.

PRINCE'S SHIP SIGHTED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 11.—The British battleship Renown, bringing the Prince of Wales to New Foundland, was sighted at 8 a. m. local time, today, from Cape St. Francis lighthouse.

and religious purposes are provided by a provision requiring issuance of such permits only to ministers, rabbis or other ecclesiastics.

House provisions regarding advertising of beverages are made more stringent in some respects and more liberal in others. The sub-committee struck out a provision prohibiting sign or billboard advertising but added a clause penalizing advertisement of intoxicants anywhere, by any means or method.

Also stricken out was a house clause authorizing obliteration of liquor advertising or the use of pictures of a distillery, bottle, keg, barrel or other receptacle in advertisements. A new clause permits manufacturers and wholesale druggists to advertise alcohol in trade journals.

Retaining the house provision against advertisement of compounds, preparations or formulas for manufacture of intoxicants, the sub-committee strengthened this section by prohibiting also the advertisement of "any utensil, contrivance or machine" for such purpose.

Stricken from the house bill was the provision making it unlawful for persons to be intoxicated, or to drink liquor on trains, street cars, jitneys, boats or other public conveyances.

Another relaxation of the house bill was made in its provision for penalizing persons having "reason to believe" their property is being used unlawfully. The senate amendment requires "personal knowledge" of such use.

The house provision declaring that after February 1, 1920, the possession of liquor unauthorized by the law shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale is retained and strengthened by an addition providing that, in proceedings under this section the burden of proof shall be on defendants to prove that such beverages do not contain more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

The sub-committee retains the following exemptions as provided by the house:

SHOPMEN RETURN TO WORK

National Conference of Strikers Is for Next Thursday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Striking Federated Railway Shopmen returned to work at a number of points today, while at others they voted to remain out until their demands for increases of wages were granted.

Plans for the holding of a national conference of strikers called for next Thursday went forward today by the Chicago district council.

Action to be taken at this conference is now up to the director-general of railroads, J. S. Saunders, secretary of the Chicago council, said. "We expect word from Washington some time today. Should the administration delay action further the men will refuse to return to their jobs."

Widening of the breach between local units and the international heads was made apparent with receipt of a telegram from E. M. Jewell, head of the railway division of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that striking locals would not be permitted to cast ballots in the vote being taken on the question of a strike August 24.

Reports were received at council headquarters that strikers had burned some of the ballots sent out from international headquarters.

SHOPMEN RETURN TO WORK.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—Five thousand striking shopmen returned to work this morning.

NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—The program of play was to begin this afternoon in the national lawn tennis doubles championship tournament on the Chestnut hill courts of the Longwood Cricket club. The drawings called for two contestants this afternoon, in the first of which Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. E. Busby, winners of the Pacific coast sections, were matched against H. E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns, winners of the western title, while in the other the New England holders, R. Norris Williams and V. M. Washburn, were to meet I. Kumagoe and Harold A. Throckmorton, winners of the mid-state tournament.

ALLIES CHANGE PLANS

Will Not Ask Rumanians to Leave Budapest.

COUNCIL INDIGNANT

Troops Allowed to Stay to Steady Hungarian Situation.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The peace conference, it became known today, is changing entirely its attitude toward the Rumanian army in Budapest. The conference, it is learned, is not disposed to ask the Rumanians to leave the Hungarian capital immediately despite the fact that the supreme inter-allied council asked the Rumanians not to enter Budapest.

While the supreme council is indignant over Rumanian seizures of supplies in Hungary preparatory to shipping them to Rumania, many delegates to the conference are of the opinion that it will be necessary for the Rumanian troops to remain in Budapest to steady the situation, at least temporarily.

The council today was still without a direct reply to its ultimatum from the Rumanian government.

Communist Measures Abrogated.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sunday, Aug. 10.—Hungarian communists measures abolishing private property have been abrogated in a decree issued by the new Hungarian government, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

All owners are enjoined by the government to resume the direction of their properties and continue their agricultural activities.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH GOVERNOR.

BUDAPEST, Thursday, Aug. 7.—"It is impossible to say whether the future government of Hungary is to be monarchical or republican," said Archduke Joseph, the new governor of state to the correspondent this evening. "That question is to be decided solely by the national assembly which is to be elected immediately after the Rumanians leave the country."

"The present situation in Hungary is most critical. The Rumanians have stopped the operation of the railways, telegraph and telephones and are preventing food from reaching Budapest. The new Hungarian government will not negotiate with the Rumanians but will rely upon the entente."

Musicians and Stage Hands to Join Actor's Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The probability of the musicians and stage hands striking in sympathy with the actors, members of the Actors' Equity association who have been able to close ten New York theaters, added interest to the situation today.

One more playhouse will be dark tonight owing to the strike but two or three of the ten already closed have been reclaimed by the managers, it was announced today.

A series of strike benefits probably will begin this week. The shows will be given by the stars and other players now on strike.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 11.—Eighty-three members of the maintenance crews of the Swift and the Armour packing plants, who struck for higher wages last Monday, returned to work today, in accordance with an agreement reached late Saturday to submit their grievance to Judge Alschuler, federal mediator, at a meeting in Chicago tomorrow.

WOULD COURT JAPAN

Count Reventlow Would Seek Friendship in Far East.

BERNSTORFF PLAN

Japan a Nation of Culture and Treated Prisoners Well.

BERLIN July 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Count Reventlow, editor of the Tages Zeitung, takes issue with Count von Bernstorff, formerly ambassador to America, over the suggestion of von Bernstorff that Germany should cultivate a pro-American policy or friendly relations with America. Instead, the editor favors Japan.

Warning his readers against a single trend of the German foreign policy, Count Reventlow says:

Would Favor Japan.

"The eyes of Germany must also be turned in the direction of the European east and we must not forget that Japan was the power among our foes which during the progress of the war did not manifest intense hatred and wilful annihilation, where a strong current, even if suppressed in favor of Germany, was visible which treated our prisoners far better than other powers and which alone among all our foes demonstrated herself a nation of culture."

Anglo-Saxon Domination.

"The union of power which calls itself the league of nations if it becomes a fact, it able to assert itself any length of time, will be nothing but an epitome of Anglo-Saxon world domination which would absolutely control the highest markets."

LAST WEEK OF FORD TRIAL IS BEING HEARD

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 11.—The fourteenth and last week of the hearing of Henry Ford's one million dollar libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune began today with Oscar C. Lungenhausen, one of the battery of Ford lawyers addressing the jury.

Wednesday morning Judge Tucker will instruct the jury and send it to its deliberations.

STRIKERS BACK ON JOB AT THE PACKING PLANTS

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Striking employees of the packing plants at the stockyards returned to work this morning after the last of the police guard had been withdrawn by Chief Hardly in accordance with an agreement reached last Saturday. Every plant was said to be in full operation for the first time in more than a week. Officials of the stockyards labor council declared they would continue their efforts to unionize all the packing house employees.

LEAVE FOR COAST.

Mr. Carl Rasmussen and wife departed Saturday for California, where they will visit with Mr. Rasmussen's brothers in Los Angeles and San Francisco.